

THE <sup>578. h. 5</sup>  
Third CHARGE  
OF  
Sir *John Gonson* Knt.  
TO THE  
GRAND JURY  
OF THE  
CITY and LIBERTY of  
WESTMINSTER, &c.

At the General Quarter-Sessions of the  
Peace, held the ninth Day of *October*  
1728, in WESTMINSTER-HALL.

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*Printed at the Desire of the Justices of the Peace  
for the said City and Liberty, and of the  
Grand Jury.*

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L O N D O N :

Printed by CHARLES ACKERS, in *Great-Swan-  
Alley, St. John's-Street.* MDCCXXVIII.

Civitas, Burgus, } ff. *Ad Generalem Quarterialem Ses-*  
 & Villa Westm. } *sionem Pacis Domini Regis tent' a-*  
 in Com. Midd. } *pu'd Westm. pro Libertat' Decani*  
*& Capituli Ecclesiæ Collegiat. beati*  
*Petri Westm. Civit', Burgi, &*  
*Villæ Westm. in Comitatu Midd. &*  
*Sancti Martini le Grand, London'*  
*die Mercurii scilicet nono die Octob.*  
*Anno Regni Domini Georgii Secundi,*  
*Dei Gratiâ nunc Regis Magnæ*  
*Britanniæ, &c. secundo, coram*  
*Justiciariis, &c. ibidem.*

**H**IS Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City  
 and Liberty of *Westminster*, assembled at this  
 present General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, being  
 of the Opinion that the Charge, this Day given by  
 Sir *John Gonson* Knight, as Chairman (in the Absence  
 of the Right Honourable *John Lord Delawar* the  
 present Chairman) to the Grand Jury sworn to en-  
 quire for our Sovereign Lord the King, for the Body  
 of this City and Liberty, and to the High and Petty  
 Constables there, is a *Learned, Loyal, Judicious and*  
*Useful Charge, highly tending to the Service of his*  
*Majesty, and his Government:* Have unanimously  
 agreed, that the Thanks of this Court be, and the  
 same are hereby given to the said Sir *John Gonson* for  
 his said Charge, and they desire that he will cause the  
 same to be Printed and Published.

*Per Curiam*

MIDDLETON.



To the RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

*Sir John Gonson Knt.*

CHAIRMAN of the General  
Quarter-Sessions of the Peace,  
held for the City and Liber-  
ty of *Westminster*, &c. the  
ninth Day of October 1728.

**W**E the Grand Jury, im-  
pannelled and sworn to  
enquire for Our Sovereign Lord  
the King, for the Body of this  
said City and Liberty, having  
received from your Worship, as  
Chairman, a very Learned, Loy-  
al, Ingenious and Useful Charge,  
Do hereby return you our most  
humble Thanks for the same;

A 2

and



*and desire, that you will be pleased  
to cause the same to be Printed  
and Published for the better In-  
formation of the Inhabitants and  
Officers within this City and Li-  
berty, in the Discharge of their  
respective Duties, &c.*

John Farmer.

Charles Fullwood.

James Jarman.

Samuel Cotterell.

John James.

John Hind.

Robert Halliwell.

Christopher Hammond.

Daniel Truman.

John Walker.

Charles Capell.

John Rumbold.

H. Tabel.

Joseph Tull.

Richard Hunton.

John Hopkins.

Edmund Osborne.

Solomon Ranger.

Richard Pick.

John Wells.

John Shepherd.



T H E





T H E  
Third CHARGE

O F

*Sir John Gonson Knt.*

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*



U M A N Societies, and human Laws are the Effect of Necessity and Experience. If Men, in their Behaviour, lived up to the Precepts of the Law of Nature, none would ever spill his Neighbour's Blood, hurt his Person, or invade his Property. But because Men are so  
apt

apt to violate those equitable Laws to gratify their Passions and corrupt Inclinations; and, when left to the boundless Liberty, which they claim from Nature, every Man would be Interfering and Quarrelling with another, every one would be Plundering the Acquisitions of another, the Labour of one Man would be the Property of another, Weakness would be the Prey of Force, and one Man's Industry the Cause of another Man's Idleness.

HENCE came the Original of Government, which was the mutual Contract of a Number of Men, agreeing upon certain Terms of Union and Society, and putting themselves under Penalties if they violated those Terms, which were called Laws, and put into the Hands of one or more Men to execute: Thus Men quitted their natural Liberty to acquire civil Security, and were willing to part with some Privileges and Rights, which they have by Nature, in Order to secure the Rest from Violence.

THE Judicious \* Mr. H O O K E R thinks, that the first Government was Arbitrary, by a single Person; 'till it was found by Experience, That *to live by one Man's Will became the Cause of all Mens Misery.*

AND this he concludes was the Original of inventing Laws. " The lawful Power of making Laws (says he) " to command whole politick Societies " of Men, belong so properly to the " same intire Societies, that for any " Prince, or Potentate of what Kind " soever upon Earth, to Exercise the " same of himself, and not by express " Commission immediately and personally received from G O D, or else by " Authority derived, at the first, from " their Consent upon whose Persons " they impose Laws, is no better than " mere Tyranny ". This is the more Worthy of Consideration, being the Judgment in a Point of Religion, not of an Historian or a Lawyer, but of a

\* Eccles. Polity, Lib. I. Sect. 10.



Reverend Divine, and such an one who hath been so great a Champion for Authority and Government, and for strict Conformity to our excellent Church.

ABSOLUTE Monarchy, indeed, may rather be esteemed a Species of Anarchy, than any Form of civil Government: For surely, when Men entered into Society, they never agreed or intended, that all of them, except one, should be under the Restraint of Laws, and that he alone should still retain all the Liberty of the unrestrain'd State of Nature, corrupted with Flattery, arm'd with Power, and made Licentious by Impunity, and at the same Time that the People should be totally deprived of the Safety and Security in civil Society, for which it was at first Instituted, and for which only they enter'd into it.

It is certain then, that the Limitation of Power, and the Superiority of Laws, in Matters of Government, had an Original in the early Ages of the World; the

the *Lacedæmonian* Government was the same with that of *Crete*, and the Basis of each was settled upon this Maxim, That Liberty is the chiefest Good of civil Society, because it is that which makes every Thing we possess our own; without this Liberty all Property centers in those who govern, and not in them who are governed. By Liberty is not meant Licentiousness, or for Men to act without Controul, but under the Restraint of good Laws; so far free and at Liberty as reasonable Creatures would wish to be, and so far only restrain'd, as is necessary for the Peace and Good of Society.

THE Constitution of different Countries are indeed various, but the Obligations between the Governing and the Governed are every where mutual; the Office of a King, a Senate, or of the executive Power in a popular State, is to protect the People in their Lives, Liberties, and Properties; and to this End they claim the Allegiance, Obedience, and Assistance of their Subjects. The

*Roman*, and most of the *Græcian* States, were built upon the Republican Plan; but when the *Goths*, and other *Northern* Nations destroy'd the *Roman* Empire, and extended their Conquests into far distant Countries; they establish'd, wherever they came, a mixt Form of Government, which, like the World, subsists by the Opposition of the Elements, of which it is compos'd: The Preservation of this Constitution depending upon the Balance between the King, Nobility, and People, the Legislative Power was lodged in these three Estates, call'd by different Names in different Countries; in the *North* Diets, in *Spain* Cortes, in *France* Estates, and in *England* Parliaments. For tho' the Word *Parliament*, as my Lord COKE in his first Institute observes, is not above seven or eight hundred Years old; yet Assemblies of the People, or their Chiefs and Representatives, in most Nations of *Europe*, upon emergent publick Occasions, to consult and determine of their own Affairs,



fairs, has been a Practice so universal, as to Time and Place, that the Histories of all Nations, now extant, afford plain Footsteps in this Matter. The Style and Title of such Assemblies may indeed change with Language, which is a Thing continually changing \*, and the Name and Designation of the Constituents may alter ; but it has ever been the immutable and constant Practice of civilized and well governed Nations to meet in general Assemblies, to advise, debate, and finally determine concerning their publick and national Concerns.

THAT this was our Case in *Britain* before Our SAVIOUR's Time, is clear from JULIUS CESAR'S *Commen-*

\* Sir HENRY SPELMAN in his *Glossary* says thus, under the Word *Gemotum*, “ Wittenagemot idem  
 “ apud Anglo-saxones, quod apud nos hodie Parli-  
 “ amentum, parumque à Folemoto defferebat, nisi  
 “ quod hoc annum esset, & è certis plerumque  
 “ Causis, illud ex arduis Contingentibus, & Legum  
 “ Condendarum gratiâ, ad Arbitrium Principis in-  
 “ dictum ”.

*taries* \*. And TACITUS, in his *Germania* †, gives the like Account of that Country. And one of our most ancient Law Books, call'd *The Mirror of Justice*, cited by my Lord COKE in his first Institute, mentions an Assembly of the Counties, &c. in ‡ King ALFRED'S Reign; to descend lower would exceed

\* CAESAR. Comment. Lib. 5. *Summa Imperii bellicue Administrandi communi Concilio permissa est Cassivelano.*

† *De Minoribus rebus Principes consultant, de Majoribus omnes.*

‡ The Mirror of Justice was written in the Saxon Times, as appears by the Book it self, and it was revised, and some Things added to it, by the learned and wise Lawyer ANDREW HORNE, who lived in the Reigns of King EDWARD the First, and King EDWARD the Second.

MYRROR, Page 10.

*For the good Estate of the Realm, King ALFRED caused the Counties to assemble, and ordained it for a perpetual Usage, that twice every Year, or oftner if need were, in Time of Peace, they should assemble at London, to sit in Parliament, for the Guidance of GOD'S People, how the Nation should keep themselves from Sin, live in Quiet, and receive Right by certain Usages, and holy Judgments.*

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my Bounds. And the Subject has been unanswerably maintained by Mr. PETYT, in his *Antiquity and Power, &c. of the House of Commons*, and by Mr. TYRREL, in his *Bibliotheca Politica*, and the learned Preface to his *History of England*, which no Writer of Note has hitherto undertaken to confute; and last of all by Mr. RYMER in his *Fœdera*. The Excellency of this mixt Government consists in that due Poize, or Balance between Rule and Subjection, so justly observed in it, that by the necessary Concurrence of the Nobility and Commons, in the Making and Repealing all Laws, it hath the main Advantages of an Aristocracy and a Democracy, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either of those Kinds of Government.

BUT Length of Time, and a Succession of Folly and Vice, in two Parts of the Legislature, and of Cunning and Success in the Third, has driven it almost out of *Europe*. In *Spain, France, Denmark, Bohemia, Hungary*, and Part of *Germany*, the Monarchy, or rather Tyranny,



Tyranny, has now swallowed up the ancient Constitution ; in *Switzerland* and *Holland* the two other Estates have yielded to the Commons : Whilst we in *Great-Britain* have still happily preserved this noble and ancient *Gothic* Constitution, which all our Neighbours once enjoy'd, as well as we, who are the Wonder and Glory of all the Kingdoms round about us. And we may truly apply to our selves the Words of an inspir'd Author, *What nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as those, which our GOD hath given us !*

THE several Charters, especially that stiled *The Great Charter*, in the ninth Year of King HENRY the Third, in and by which our Rights and Privileges stand secur'd, sworn, and entail'd down to us and our Posterity, were not voluntary Abatements of the King's original Power, nor the Grants and Concessions of our Princes (as FILMER, BRADY, LE-STRANGE, HICKS, LESLEY, and other Advocates for Arbitrary Power would

would make us believe) but Recognitions of what we had reserved unto our selves in the original Institution of our Government, and of what had always belonged to us by common Law, and most ancient Custom : And tho' these Liberties and Privileges came to be more distinctly expressed, and signally ratified in *Magna Charta*, than they had been before ; yet they had not only been acknowledged, and transmitted down in the Laws of King EDWARD *the Confessor*, as the Birthright of every *Englishman*, which also WILLIAM the First, commonly called *the Conqueror*, ratified as such ; but they had long before been collected into a Body by King EDGAR the *Saxon*, and were only revised, repeated, and confirmed by EDWARD *the Confessor*.

BRACTON, who was a Judge in the Time of King HENRY the Third, calls the Laws of *England*, *The Ancient Judgments of the Just*. And BRITON, Bishop of *Hereford*, who published his Book in the fifth Year of King ED-

WARD

WARD the First, by the Command of that King, and as written in the King's Name ; and Sir GILBERT DE THORNTON, who was a Chief Justice in the same Reign, and reduced the Book of BRACTON into a *Compendium* ; and likewise Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, who was Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King HENRY the Sixth, in his Book *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, all write to the same Effect, and speak of the Laws of *England* as the Birthright of the Subject. And with these now mentioned concur all the eminent Authors in the Profession of the common Law, who, being so learned and so ancient, are therefore the most competent Witnesses of the *English* Constitution. Generally speaking, the whole Body of our Statute Laws, together with the Petitions of Right, and the *Habeas Corpus* Acts, are but Declarations and Confirmations of the common Laws of the Kingdom. And soon after the happy Revolution, under the Great and Glorious King WILLIAM the Third, which  
both



both restored and improved our Constitution, was passed the famous Bill of Rights, wherein the ancient and fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Subject are distinctly stated, in thirteen Articles, and ratified and confirmed to us and our Posterity, and there acknowledged to be our most rightful Inheritance.

1 W. & M.  
An Act de-  
claring the  
Rights and  
Liberties of  
the Subject,  
&c.

OF all the inestimable Advantages derived to us from this our wise Frame of Government, none more deserves to be highly prized and valued than that peculiar Birthright of ours, Tryal of Causes, whether Civil or Criminal, by Juries; an undoubted Part of the Gothic Constitution. This hath always been held so sacred, that \* King ALFRED put one of his Judges to Death for Passing Sentence upon a Man, when three of the twelve disagreed in their

\* NATH. BACON's *Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England.*

Verdict from the Rest. And the same King put another of his Judges to Death, for Passing Sentence of Death upon an *Ignoramus* returned by the Grand Jury. And a Third, for Condemning a Man upon an Inquest taken *ex Officio* (as before the Coroner, and the like) when the Criminal had not put himself upon his Country, that is, to be try'd by a Jury.

GENTLEMEN,

It is for Putting in Execution of this great and invaluable Privilege that we are now met together, and you are summoned here, and sworn to enquire of, and present to us, what Violations have been made of the Laws of GOD, and the Laws of the Land, by any Person, or Persons whatsoever, within the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

IN the Course of your Enquiries, the Honour and Service of Almighty GOD,  
and

and his Holy Religion demands your first and principal Care.

A Sense of Religion, or the Fear of GOD, so manifestly tends to preserve the Peace of Society, and the Welfare of Kingdoms, that it is not more the Duty than it is the Interest of all Governours, to Support and Maintain it in its highest Esteem. Says TULLY\*, Take away Religion, and you take away with it mutual Faith and human Society, and the most Excellent of Virtues, Justice it self. And MACHIAVEL, who had as little Respect for Religion as most People, ascribed the Prosperity of *Rome* to their Care of Religion, and the Strictness of their Morals; and tells us, That all Princes and Commonwealths, who would keep their Governments intire and uncorrupt, are above all Things to take Care of Religion, and preserve it in its due Veneration:

\* Lib. i. de Nat. Deorum. *Fides etiam & Societas humani generis & una excellentissima Virtus Justitia tollitur.*



For in the whole World (says he) there is not a greater Sign of imminent Ruin, than when GOD and his Worship are despised. \*

A general Diffoluteness of Manners in any Community certainly tends to its Destruction : The *Wise Man's* Observation being founded in the Nature of the thing, as well as in the Decree of Almighty GOD, *That righteousness exalteth a nation ; but sin is a reproach to any people.*

Prov. xiv. 34.

As the Virtue of a Kingdom encreaseth or diminisheth, so doth its Strength at home, and Credit abroad ; and the Experience of all Ages and Nations teacheth us this great Truth, that no Government can long flourish, which doth not discourage and punish Vice and Profaneness.

To incite your Zeal in Doing your Duty, you have an illustrious Example before you. His Majesty, in his Excel-

\* MACH. Disc. Page 284.

lent Proclamation just now read to you, hath declared it to be his Royal Purpose and Resolution, to Discountenance and Punish all Manner of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality in all Persons of what Degree or Quality soever. And gives these Reasons for it, That it is an indispensable Duty on him (and consequently on all of us who act by his Authority) to be careful, above all Things, to Preserve and Advance the Honour and Service of Almighty G O D, and to Discourage and Suppress those Vices, which are so highly displeasing to G O D, and a Reproach to our Religion and Government; and as these Vices have a fatal Tendency to corrupt Persons, otherwise Religiously and Virtuously disposed; so they may, if not timely remedied, draw down the divine Vengeance upon us.

How piously, and with what an unfeigned Concern, doth his Majesty express himself for the Good and Welfare of his Subjects, is evidently demonstrated, if you will but peruse the Proclamation  
it

it self, which his Majesty also commands to be given in charge, at every Assizes, and at every Quarter-Sessions.

AND therefore I hope, that you who (among other Things) are sworn diligently to enquire, and make true Presentment of all such matters and things, as shall be given you in Charge, from the due Regard, which you have for his Sacred Majesty, as well as for the Prosperity and Happiness of your Country, will, to the utmost of your Power, exert your selves in Putting these good Laws in Execution; and not suffer Blasphemy, profane Swearing and Cursing, Drunkenness, Profanation of the LORD's Day, and all other lewd and disorderly Practices, mentioned and described in this most Admirable Proclamation, to be practised and committed every Day with Insolence and Impunity, whilst every thing that is Good, Virtuous, and Laudable, is reviled, contemned and ridiculed.

AFTER



AFTER a due Concern for the Honour and Glory of Almighty G O D, the Honour and Safety of his Vice-gerent, our Most Gracious Sovereign, his Virtuous and Most Excellent Queen, and his Illustrious Royal Progeny, justly claim the next Place in your Thoughts.

THE greatest Offence, that can be committed under a Monarchical Government, is High Treason.

BEFORE the Making of the Statute *de Proditionibus*, in the Reign of King EDWARD the Third, in the Time of the *Barons Wars*, and during the Minority of that King, Treason was variously described, and according to the Temper of the Times, Facts were declared or not declared to be Treason, which kept the People in such continual Fear, and under such dreadful Apprehensions (the Punishment for this Offence being the most Severe which our Laws do inflict) that in the twenty fifth Year of that King's Reign, this Law was made, which

which reduces the Species of High Treason to a Certainty ; and this was then thought of so great a Benefit to the Subject, that the Parliament who made it, as my Lord COKE tells us, was called *Parliamentum Benedictum*, or the *Blessed Parliament*.

By this Act, Compassing or Imagining the Death of the King, the Queen, or their Eldest Son and Heir, is High Treason. So is Levying War against the King, Adhering to his Enemies, Giving them Aid or Comfort, in the Realm or elsewhere. Counterfeiting his Coin, or Bringing false into the Realm ; Killing the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Justices in Eyre, of Assize, and Justices of Oyer and Terminer, being in their Places doing their Offices. It is likewise High Treason by this Act, to Counterfeit the Great or Privy Seal ; and Counterfeiting the Privy Signet, or Sign Manual, is made High Treason by another Act of the First and Second of PHILIP and MARY.

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By an Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth of King WILLIAM the Third, it is High Treason to hold any Correspondence with the Pretender, who is himself, by this Act, attainted of High Treason.

ENDEAVOURING to Hinder, or Deprive the next Successor in the *Protestant* Line, from Succeeding to the Crown, is made High Treason, by an Act of the First of the late Queen ANNE.

By a Statute of the Sixth of Queen ANNE, it is High Treason to Maintain and Affirm, by Writing, or Printing, that his Majesty is not Lawful and Rightful King of these Realms ; or that the Pretender hath any Right to the Crown ; or that any other Person hath any Right to the same, but by the Acts of Settlement ; or that the King and Parliament cannot Bind or Limit the Succession of the Crown. And if the Offender maintains the same by Words only, then it is a Premunire.



IN the Reigns of King CHARLES the Second, and King JAMES the Second, there were several hard and irregular Prosecutions for High Treason; as that of the Lord RUSSEL, the Honourable Mr. SIDNEY, Mr. CORNISH, and others, whose Attainders, soon after the Revolution, were reversed by Parliament. And it was one of the Blessed Fruits of this Glorious Revolution, that the Laws concerning High Treason were altered for the Better, and greatly in Favour of the Subject. Formerly Men were committed for Treason, and their Friends were not admitted to come near them, nor were they allowed either Counsel to assist them, or Pen, Ink, or Paper, or informed for what Treason they were committed, or by whom accused; and tho' they had a Liberty to except against any of the Jury, they were never allowed to have a Copy of the Pannel to make any Advantage of it. But now, by the \* Statute of the Se-

\* *An Act for Regulating of Tryals in Cases of Treason, and Misprision of Treason.*

venth of King WILLIAM the Third, a Person committed for Treason, or Misprision of Treason, shall have a Copy of the whole Indictment five Days before his Tryal, to Advise with Counsel, &c. and a Copy of the Pannel two Days before his Tryal: And shall be allowed to make a full Defence by his Counsel learned in the Law, and his Witnesses shall be examined on Oath, and he shall not be Convicted, but by the Oaths of two Witnesses to the same Species of Treason.

YOU are to enquire of Misprision of Treason, which consists in the bare Knowledge and Concealment of High Treason.

YOU are to present the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of all seditious and treasonable Libels, against his Majesty's Sacred Person, his Illustrious Family, or his Administration; and of all the Libels that have been published of late, none exceeds the Malignity of that Villanous One of *Mist's Journal* of the twenty  
D 2 fourth

fourth of *August* last, which the Grand Juries of *Middlesex* and *Bristol* have worthily Presented, as a most Wicked and Treasonable Libel, Reflecting on his Sacred Majesty, and the Ever Blessed Memory of his Royal Father; which Presentments being printed in the *London Gazets*, I presume most of you have seen.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is to his Majesty, as a common Father, that we owe all the quiet uninterrupted Enjoyment of our civil and religious Rights and Liberties, which we are at present blest with; and from the Succession in his Royal House we can only expect to have them continued to our Posterity. And as it cannot be doubted, but that you wish well to your selves, and your Families; so I hope you will do your Endeavour to Punish all those wicked Men, who would by their Libels, or other Devices, change so glorious a Prospect into Error, and Superstition



stitution in the Church, and Tyranny and Arbitrary Power in the State, under an enraged *Popish* Pretender, who has been harboured ever since he was five Months old among Arbitrary Princes, and been a constant Attendant at Courts, where no Law was ever talked of, besides the Will of the Prince.

AFTER your Duty to GOD and the King performed, your Neighbours, or Fellow Subjects claim your Justice.

YOU are to enquire of Petty Treason, which is where a Servant Kills his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, or an Ecclesiastical Man his Prelate.

YOU are to present Burglary, which is the Breaking and Entering into a House, in the Night Time, with an Intent to commit some Felony.

YOU are to present all Sorts of Felonies, whether against the Person,  
Goods,

Goods, or Habitation of a Man ; and all Accessaries before and after the Facts ; all Petty Larcenies ; all Assaults, Batteries, Affrays ; forcible Entries, and Detainers of Lands and Tenements by Force ; Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies ; Neglect or Breach of Duty in publick Officers, especially of Constables who Neglect or Refuse to execute Warrants delivered to them ; Bribery ; Extortion ; all publick Nufances ; all that Sell corrupt and unwholsom Victuals ; all Houses of common Lewdness and Gaming ; disorderly *Geneva* Shops ; Night Houses ; and those Houses which harbour Inmates, especially those that are kept open all Night, and which receive great Numbers of idle and disorderly Persons, lodging all Comers for a Penny or Two-pence *per* Night. A vigorous Prosecution of these Sort of Houses will be one Way of Preventing the numerous Robberies which we have lately heard so much of. You are also to enquire of all Highways and Bridges out of Repair, and of all broken Pavements ; and in general,

general, of every thing that is an Offence against the publick Peace.

YOU are, GENTLEMEN, of so good Understanding and Capacities, and so well Experienced in the Nature of this Service, that it will not be necessary to give you a long Catalogue or Detail of the many and various Kinds of Offences enquirable by you; but least any thing which you ought to enquire of should not occur to your Memories, I refer you to my former Charges, printed by Order of Court, and at the Desire of three several Grand Juries; and I have directed printed Copies of all those Charges, to be given to every one of you GENTLEMEN, who are sworn upon this Grand Jury, for your Use on this present, or any future Service of this Nature.

THESE Matters and Things, GENTLEMEN, that have been given you in Charge, with whatever else shall come to your Knowledge, touching this present Service, you are Impartially to lay  
before



before this Court by your Presentments, in Order to have the Offenders punished, and the Grievances redressed, by the effectual Putting our excellent Laws in due execution. And upon any Doubts, or Difficulties, which in the Course of your Enquiries you may meet with, the Court, upon your Application, will give you all due Assistance.

**F I N I S.**



